PARIS.

Herald Special Report of the Situation in the Capital

Blsmarck's Proposal of Peace Plan.

Bazaine's Successful Sortie on the Besieging Army.

BOURBAKI IN THE FIELD.

Increasing Confidence of the Defenders of Paris.

St. Quentin Occupied by the Prussians.

THE ADVANCE ON AMIENS.

'The Germans Determined on the Acquisition of Territory.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

rck's Plan of Peace-What the Premier Offered-Jules Favre's Reply-Life in the Beleagured City-Artillery Practice-Excelleat Firing on Both Sides-Politics and Peace-The Death Rate-Provisions-Municipal Rule-Wishing for the End-Minister Washburne's Health.

LONDON, Oct. 22-P. M. A special letter addressed to the Frenance from Paris, under date of the 14th inst., has just been received here. I hasten to transmit its contents by cable telegram report.

The HERALD writer says:-The negotiations for the conclusion of a peace between France and Prassia continue. Premier Count Bismarck forwarded letters yesterday by Minister Washburge, of the United States, to M. Jules Favre. The gespatches referred to the peace question. They were of a conciliatory character, particularly so as coming from Bismarck. The Prussian Premier proposes the arrangement and conclusion of an armistice between the contending forces, and that the armistice shall cover a time sufficiently lengthy to permit of the French elections being held, and the subsequent assemblage and constitutional ofganiza uon of the new Parhament of France. Next, that the French Parhament shall discuss the subject, and decide freely and definitely as to peace or a continuation of the war. This discussion to embrace all the principal points likely be brought forward, particularly by France. One of these principal conditions to be that the military situation in the field shall remain in statu quo until the representative vote te taken and the result formally announced to the generals in command of the two armies. During the continnance of the French parliamentary debate members of the Legislature from the provinces will be allowed to enter Paris through the Prussian Investing line; but no other persons natives of France. The population of Alsace and Lorraine not to vote or have

To this latter proposition Minister Jules Favre objects, and, it is thought, very absurdly indeed, as it remains a stern fact that Alsace and Lorraine cannot vote or accomplish any other citizen duty to France while the soil of the very territory is held and occupied by the Prussian armies.

THE FRENCH REPLY.

any voice in the crisis.

As a solution of this point of difficulty, however, Count Bismarck himself is rather inclined towards : declaration of the neutrality of the territory of GENERAL CITY NEWS EFFORT.

There is very little general news, at least of news

The Prefect of Paris remains in very good spirits in view of the condition of public affairs, but he nimself even will not until a late hour of the night tell how matters are going on outside or what decision is likely to be come to by the government

on the peace question. FROM THE PROVINCES. There is bad, disheartening news from the provinces to-mght. This intelligence would have been published by the Journal here, but the government will not permit it, as the executive conceals the facts inst, in the same manner as did the cabinet of

the empire under Napoleon. Vesterday there was a fight somewhere in the neighborhood of the city. The French behaved well, but it is acknowledged that they, as usual, fell back after some little time. They wished to capture a Prussian position, which is elevated for a very favorable range of gun fire, but found that it was too strongly and carefully guarded by the Cor-

Artillery is being manufactured rapidly by the French and in abundance. At present the Prussians bave seven cannons for every one thousand men in the army, but the French have only three. When this inequality in the weight of artillery is removed we shall have more fighting, with battles on a much larger and equally balanced scale.

POLITICS AND SOCIETY. "The Paris "reds" have been put down most effectually. Gustave Flourens remains under arrest, and will be tried by a court martial. Another radical "red" agitator, named Soppea, will be placed before the same tribunal for triat.

The "causion," or guarantee pledge money, which hes been hitherto demanded of the newspapers has been abolished. The newspapers are now perfectly free. The press writers and their journals remain patriotic and well affected towards the public cause with the exception of two or three of the ultra "reds," who continue to growl, but cannot bite, for the reason that their toeth have been filed by law.

Entchers meat'is very scarce in the city, and no one person is permitted to purchase more than onefourth of a pound of it per day, PUBLIC REALTH

The health of the city remains good. Smallpox is prevalent, however. Of 10,483 deaths which occurred during the past week 212 were from smallpox, 50 from pneumonia, 54 from typnus fever, 56 from broughitis, and 59 from diarrhoea.

OFFICIAL EXCITATION. M. Keratry, Prefect of Police, has resigned his commission. He has taken this step to enable him to go round still more freely as a citizen and exhort and "stir up" the people for the defence of then city and homes. Keratry is at man of very great orge. His first mission under the republican government will be to Spain.

THE "REDS." M. Rochefort has become exceedingly conservative to behave themselves, to be patriotle, and above all things not to make Prussians of themselves. The more violent of the "Reds" whisper to themselves | France " that Rochefort has torned traiter to the cause, and they threaten even to "whip off his head" the very | ters over samething very like a runting between | 4,638 rand and fire surremover. Be ides these 128 |

whether they mean his head corporeal or his head

POLICE. Forty-seven officers who served as commissaries of police and one hundred and fifty other persons, employes of different departments, have been in valided on account of age and turned adrift. The leading city newspapers are published in

pamphlet form every two days. Their contents are

very piquant indeed. The members of the different clubs meet every night all over the city, but since the "Reds" were prohibited from assembling last Saturday the clubs' reunions bave lost almost all their importance. The people don't fear the clubs as they did before the

CANNOT BE TAKEN. Paris is fortified tremendously, with the greatest care and in vast strength. You may jest assured

that the city cannot be taken by assault. The firing from the city forts is admirable and is improving wonderfully every day. The sailors who have been taken from the war vessels alm with ex-

Indeed the firing is good on both sides. Vesterday the Prussians almed directly at two of the French advanced batteries which were damaging them very considerably, and blew both of them to pieces in a very short time.

One of the French forts accomplished exactly the same service on two of the Prussian batteries; lowing the works high in air.

MM. Huge and Blane have just written letters against the "Reds." The only leader now left that party is Blanqui. Pelix Pyatt is only a second rate

HOW THEY LIVE. The gates of Paris were opened each day at day-break and closed again at six o'clock P. M. Omniouses are not permitted to run in the streets

after half-past ten P. M.

WORRS OF ART PROM ST. CLOUD. The paintings, statuary and tapestries of the palace of St. Cloud were removed to a place of safety before the hostile investment. They were not burned, as has been alleged, during the destruction of property which at first prevailed in every direc

NEWS UNDER DIFFICULTIES. Paris news is really scarcer than Paris meat. Many of the journals invent stories which they call news. When the intelligence comes that an English newspaper has arrived everybody is crazy either to see it or hear its contents read. The Paris newspaper men run after it everywhere.

PRAYING FOR PEACE. Paris is praying, but in secret, for peace. She is afraid to say it aloud. There is really no want of "pluck," patience or endurance among the Parisians; but the situation has become terribly distressing. They have an enormous amount of poverty and suffering, but still great hope.

AMERICANS ANNIOUS FOR FREEDOM. The Americans who are in the city are very eager to get out. Some few will leave by special permission of the government during the next week. The novelty of the siege being now over the daily routine of life is very dull here and oppressive just now.

Minister Washburne was very ill gesterday, but is better in health to-day. Soap kitchens have been organized in the city, and there rations are dealt out to every person who

produces a certificate of poverty. The weather remains changeable: it is rainy and again pleasant by turns, but not yet cold.

Public Confidence-Sortics in Force-The Prassings Unable to Stand the Parisian Fire-New Instruments of Destruction-Americans Leaving Paris-Wolkle and Bismarck Dis-

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1870. A balloon letter to the HERALD received to-day in London, and dated at Paris, Post de la Medelenie, the 18th, gives accounts of numerous public meetings which had just been held in favor of the government. The general health of the people is excellent and public order remains undisturbed. There had been some fears of disturbance from the ultras at Belleville; but these had been dispelled by the exercions of Henri Rochefort and humanuci Arago. The Journal des Debats of the 11th says the second stage of the bombardment has been indefinitely postponed by the power of the French guns and the skill with which they have been served. It anticipates a speedy development of the third stage, the stage of sorties in fo ce, and the raising of the investment already repelled. The news received by the government from the provinces continued to be excellent and most encouraging. At Nantes and Brittany a loan of half a million of trancs having been called for by the municipality for a small local purpose connected with the defence of the department, a million and a half of france was subscribed in a single day. Ronds have been issued in Brittany also, and freely taken by a descendant and namesake of the great Gatholic commander of the old revolutionary and Vendean war, Cathelineau. The extreme republicans have eerdially, given in their adhesion to the project, saying that all questiens of creed in politics or in religion must be forgotten in the presence of the nation's great necessity. The Vendean volunteers as soon as organized, will be sent forward to act for the succor of Paris, Great dor is shown in the national cause by the sailors of all the French ports. They are volunteering everywhere, and the naval artillerists are despatched as soon as they are organized in corps to the cities next likely to be attacked by the Prossians. Two new mitrailleuses have been invented and are manufacturing in Paris, one of The Marche de l'Entrepot or Halle and Vius has been converted into a vast carriage factory, where the work goes on day and night. On the 16th 230 Folish deserters, from the Pomeranian regiments in the Prussian service, escaped from the German lines in a body, capturing their officers, and came into the French lines near Mendon They reported the Fifth corps, to which they belonged (Von Kirchbaldi's), as greatly-demoralized by the defeats which it suffered on the previous day at Bougiral and Bagnenx, and the generai condition of the camps at Versailles as deplorable, the troops suffering greatly from sickness and want of wood. They were put into safe quarters, and will be carefully looked to. The diplomatic expeditions of General Burnside were generally ridicaled by the Parisian press, which thinks them kept up by the Germans as a means of deluding the world in regard to their actual weakness and their impending perils in the siege of Paris. At a solemn meeting of the Grand

Crown Prince of Prussia, Frederick William, were expelled from the Order. Major Macican, who has returned to Verspilles not having been able to reach the front, to which he had intended to transfer plinself, sends word by a courier of the Fifteenth that the French batteries dislodged the Germans from St. Cloud and destroyed the palace there, probably because it was used by the Germans as an observatory. Its hull concealed their operatious. The fire of the French made it impossible to keep any siege guns mounted. The platforms had been constructed at a fearful cost of life and limb, but the terrible accuracy and long range of the artiflery in the forts made them use

Looge of Free Masons in Paris King William and the

Since the Germans began to withdraw from the immediate vicinity of Paris persons have been allowed to go in and come out of the city mach more freely. Permission has been obtain by Mr. Washburne for one hundred and fifty Americans to leave the city. More than three hundres would still remain, among them Colonel Boffman, the Secretary of the American Legation. Persons go into Paris and come out of it almost daily. On the 13th the ambulances came out from Paris accompanied by a number of women, for the purpose of offering their services to the Germans wounded and scattered through the woods in the successive defeats of the besieging forces. They were all very corductly welcomed. When General Napoleon Boyer rode through the streets of Versailles, on bis arrival to center with the King and Count Bisin his expression. He advises his friends the "Reds" | marck, he was haded as he rode along by the townsne pie, who fearlessly took off their nats to him in the p. escure of the Prussians, crying out, "Vive in

These is much sensation in the Gorman headquar-

von Bismarck accuses General von Molike of overestimating the capacity of the army for retary objections in the way of the political neces sity of peace. Count von Bismarck triumphed with the King. He persuaded the King that it would not be safe to press the war merely as a war, and brought him to agree that Marshal Bazaine should be instructed to the effect that if would undertake the restoration of Napoleon he should be allowed entire freedom of action, and assisted, should be desire it, to move upon Paris, from which the German armies would withdraw. General Von Moltke was bitterly opposed to these propositions.

ns are still reported in the tunds at Paris On the 13th rentes were quoted at the hourse at 53 france 20 centimes, being an advance of 25 centimes on the preceding day.

BAZAINE'S ARMY AT METZ.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Rumor of a General and Successful Sortic from Metz-Prussian Lines Sald to Have

Telegrams addressed to the New York HERALD from Tours, under date of the 21st inst., at eleven o'clock at ught, state that it was runored there-the seat of the government of France—that har-shal Bazame had made a successful sortic from Mets, and cut his way through the Prussian investing lines with his whole army, numbering 60,000

Very lutense excitement prevailed in Tours in consequence of the circulation of the report.

Bazaine's Sortle-The Marshal's Force-The German Opposition - Captures - Sickness Among the Besiegers-The Siege of Verdun

Interrupted. TOURS, Oct. 22, 1870. The following official despatch has just been re-

ceived here from Neufchateau:-On Friday, the 14th inst., Marshal Bazaine made a ortic with 80,000 men, crushing the enemy, which consisted of twenty-six hattalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. He also captured 193 wagons, laden with stores and provisions of war. Sickness among the besiegers is constantly increasing. The Prusslans have been forced twice to

renew their army around Metz. Another despatch from Neufchateau says the dege of Verdun has been interrupted lately by the vizorous defence of the French. The latter have made several sortles and inundated the environs of

Another View of the Situation in Metz-Suffering in the Garrison-Deserters Numerous.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1870. The London papers to-day publish the reports made by describers from Metz, to the affect that Mar shal Bazaine was dead; that Canrobert was in command, and that hunger and postdence prevated in the city. The stories are generally discredited. At Berlin, however, the capitulation of Bazaine is hourly expected. It now seems the overtures he recently made looking to a surrender, referred only to the troops which had refuged at Metz, and not to the garrison or the city.

A despatch from Berlin to-day says that the Statts Anzeiger of yesterday, in its account of affairs before Metz, says the sickness in the armies is due to the uniformity of the food. Dysentery is decregating and typhus win doubtless go with the present cool weather. Desertions from the carrison are increasing, the fugitives all giving the same reason-hunger. The investing force, and the German armies generally, receive abundant supplies of all sorts of cattle on foot. Thousands of sheep have been sent to France for the Germans.

Bazaine to Fight It Out-Bourbaki Cooperating with Him-Great Results Ex-

perted. LONDON, Oct. 21, 1870. A special at Ostend sends word that there is no truth in the peace negotiations reported at London to be going on between Marshat Bazaine, the Emperor and the Prussian government. Since he crippled the Germans and drove them back upon Pont-a-Maisson, on the 15th. Marshal Bazaine has been forming combinations in Northeastern France, as all the stories from the Belgian frontier concur in representing, which are already developing themseives on the flank and rear of the Garman lines of occupation. General Bourbaki is unto be co-operating with him at Litle, and there is great anxiety felt in Brussels about the issue of the movements now on foot. It is exciting much comment in Belgium that for now a long time no official bulletin of advantages were

time ago has given place to a kind of anathy, as the conviction gains ground that the French republican government is really strong enough to hold its own and will accept no dictation from abroad

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Parisians Make Apother Dash-Response to Trochu's Call-On to Amicus-The Mezteres-Armistice Concluded-The Prussians in St. Quentin-Keratry's Failure in Spain-Captures at Solssons-No Americans Need Apply.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1870. The town of Mantes is threatened by the Prus-

ANOTHER PRENCH SORTIE FROM PARIS. The following despatch was received here to-day from Versailles, October 21, by way of Berlin :.

At noon to-day a sortle was made by the French from Fort du Mont Valerien, supported by forty field guns. They were victoriously repulsed by detachand a regiment of the landwehr, supported, toward the close of the engagement, by the Fourta corps. The Prussians captured one hundred prisoners and two of the guns. The German loss was small. The King witnessed the battle from the Marty viaduct. The people of Versailles were greatly alarmed.

MORE TEAN HE ASKED FOR. From Lille a report has been received that the number of volunteers asked for by General Trocht (100,000) has been greatly exceeded.

THE PRUSSIANS APPROACHING AMIRNS A despatch from Amiens, dated to-day, announces that the Prussians are only three kilometres distant. Every preparation has been made to defend the A special train lagen with monitions of war passed through Amiens to-day from Lille, going to Rouen. General Bourbaki is expected to leave Lilie to-day for the same destination. He has 60,000 men unger his command.

A despatch from Lille says that communication with Amiens by railroad has been interrupted. CONCLUSION OF THE MEZIERES ARMISTICE.

The armistice at Mezieres ended yesterday (Friday afternoon at three o'clock. The bridge over the Meuse near that place will be blown up by the Prussians to-day, but the bombardment will not be conmenced until more troops and munitions of war can be brought up. The French force within the walls of Mezières is computed at about five thousand men, and are fragments of various French regiments.

A despatch from Lille to-day confirms the occupation of St. Quentin by the Prussians, after a short

A despatch from Lille to-day says that the Germans entered St. Quentin vesterday morning. They made requisitions for two millions of francs, to raise which the leading citizens came to latte and borrowed from the bank. KERATEY'S MISSION

A despatch from Tours says that M. Keratry has arrived there from Madrid. His aussion there was to ask material and, but on the advice of friends he refrataed, and only asked leave to import arms from Spain and the Spanish colonies. This was, how-

WHAT WAS TAKEN AT SOUSIONS. The afficial report of the captures made at Solssonfirst chance which they can notam; they do not say ; Coneral von Monte and Count von Bornarit, Count ; guns o all kinns, 10,000 bembs, 150 tons of gun- Tours to-day, are an arm siece for a month has ;

powder, and a military chest containing 04,000 francs NOT WANTED. The correspondent of the London Morning Stand-

ard says the American Ambulance Corps has been given to understand by the Prussians that its aid is BISMARCK REPUBLATES BULL RUN RUSSELL.

Count Bismarck has repudiated all the share asribed to him in the sorrows of Mr. W. H. Russell, the newspaper correspondent, whom he asserts he had only corrected in a material point. SEVERAL NOTES.

The Belgian Montleur of Brussels officially denies he that government has received any note from Prussia complaining of the tone of the Beigian press or that there is any lack of cordiality in the relations between the two countries.

The troops in camp at Tours are to be reviewed once a week. Reinforcements are constantly arriv-

The Prussians now occupy Gargean, near Orleans. Nearly the whole of the Department of Haut Laone s under the control of the Prussians.

The people of Chateauneuf have refused to answer the repeated requisitions of detachments of Prussians. It is understood the Prussian commander sustains the action of the people.

The Arc de Triomphe at Paris is now to all intents nd purposes an iron clad fort, the work on the structure being completed a day or two ago. Descriers from Metz were constantly arriving at

King Leopold has given 50,000 francs in aid of the German wounded.

The art treasures at St. Cloud were removed by the French before the fire was opened.

There is a force of about one thousand Germans

Bourbaki Moving-None but Honorable Terms to be Accepted-Preparations in Lyons-Vernon Attacked-Chartres rounded - Drilling - American Volunteers -

More Excesses by the Prussians. Tours, Oct. 22, 1870, The Prussians are marching on Amiens, in two

TAKEN THE PIECE General Fourbaki has commenced operations in

STRENGTHENING POSITIONS. Correspondence feceived from Paris, dated the 18th instant, announce that the French have strongly fortified the gap between Mont Valeries and St. Denis by earthworks, and expect soon to

make a strong offensive movement. "PLUCKY." It is understood here that the preparations for the national defence are now so great that the government will not accept peac; save upon a liberal basis. At Paris the determination is also evident to make a defence to the last unless bonorable terms

of peace can be obtained. PEEPARING FOR THEM. The journals of Lyons demand the immediate adoption of vigorous defensive measures. They say that the Prussians seem to be turning Besancon and other strong places, and may march direct upor Lyons. The forts and detences at the latter city are ready, but there is a lack of experienced guaners. A large number of these have been sent forward from Toulon for Lyons.

THE ATTACK ON VERNON. The Prussians attacked the lown of Vernon, near Rouen, cannonading it from the opposite side of CHARTRES SURROUNDED.

Chartres has been surrounded by the Prussians 20,000 strong. Ricy have also forty cannon. The Profect of the Department and the Mayor of the city have arranged with the Prussian commander that the rights of the citizens shall be respected. REVIEWS AND REGULATIONS.

M. Gambelta, the Secretary of the Interior, has issued a decree that the new troops, either at the camps or in towns, are to be reviewed twice a week. Other regulations toucning the discipline of the armies in camps are also prescribed. Officers will not be permitted during the continuance of the war to wear civilian's dress. Not more than two thousand troops will be allowed to occupy any town. Where the French force consists of a greater number of men, the remainder must encamp at some distance, and such soldiers will not be permitted to go into the town unless by the order of the commander. All officers must remain in their camps, except when their outy calls them elsewhere. Every day the troops must be exercised and drilled, sent off on marches of from twenty to thirty kilometres, and in all respects the camps are to be organized precisely as though in the presence of the enemy.

RESIGNATION OF THE SUB-PREFECT OF ST. QUENTIN. The Sub-Prefect of St. Quentin has arrived here, having resigned his office, because the municipal authorities refused to defend the town a second time in case of an attack. The consequence of this refusal by the authorities was the occupation of the town by the Prussians, who hold it now.

TREATMENT OF AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS. The Journa! Le Phore de la Loire, of Nantes, pub lishes a letter from Brest stating that the American volunteers were treated neglectfully by the authorities upon their arrival at that city. It is understood that strict orders have been forwarded by the goverament that all other volunteers on their arrival shall be treated with the atmost care PRUSSIAN CEURLTY.

instances of extreme crucky practised by the Prossians towards the Francs-tireurs are related from all parts of the country.

ANOTHER CALAMITY IN FRANCE George Francis Tram arrived at Marseilles yester day and created great excitement by making a speech, in which he denounced the Prussians in the

most bitter terms. MISCELLANEOUS NOTES. Nothing official has been received from the armies

at Orleans. The Prussians have blown up the bridge at Clery and returned to camp at Beaugency.

The Papal Nuncio has arrived in this city. It is reported that the Prussian forces now occur oving Orleans are committing such excesses that it s believed they are on the point of leaving that

inhabitants. The Prossians have been hastily sending towards Paris enormous quantities of cattle and sheep and arge supplies of forage.

place, and are determined to leave nothing to the

Over thirty Prussian spies who were arrested in different parts of France were brought here to-day.

THE POLITICAL QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Efforts at Mediation-Thiers in Puris-An Armistice for the Elections-King William to be Emperor of Germany-Prussia

Determined on Territory. LONDON, Oct. 22, 1870. It is reported that the North German sovereigns have been convoked at Versailles to declare King

William Emperor of Germany. LORD LYONS AND MEDIATION. A despatch from Tours, dated to-day, says that at

meeting of the Council to-day it is reported that the subject of the election of members to the Assembles Constituent was discussed. It is also reported that the Council was informed by Lord Lyon that he had received orders from his government to announce its desire to mediate in conjunction with Austria and Italy. The answer of M. Gambetta was that the Council could do nothing without the conmrence of the government at Paris,

THIERS GONE TO PARIS-HOW " From Tours we learn that it is rumored that M. Thiers has gone to Paris to consult with the government, it is thought relative to an armistice and the peace question. WILL THERE BE AN ARMISTICE?

The Constitutionnel, of Tours, to-day appounced

that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has made an important communication to the government here. He wishes, aided by Austria and Italy, to effect an gentiatice in order that the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly may proceed. He stated that Russia would act in the same direction. Th government has not yet returned any formal reply.

A (clearam to the Monch sper Guardian, dated at

PRUSSIA DETERMINED ON TERRITORY. The evening edition of the London Times con tins a special telegram from Berlin stating that Prussia has repeated her willingness to grant an armistice if the principle of the cession of territory be conceded. The mere dismantling of the fortresser in Alsace and Lorraine, under a European guar

THE OCEAN DISASTERS.

Harrowing Details of the Loss of the Steamship Cambria.

The Narrative of Shipwreck as Told by the Surviving Passenger.

No Hope for the Safety of the Missing Boats.

The Iron Ship Hecuba Foundered at Sea.

The Steamer Mariposa, with Thirty-Six Souls on Board, Not Yet Heard From.

The news of the loss of the Glassrow steamer Cambria, of the Anchor line, has created a deep sensation in this city, and indeed throughout the entire country, and every avenue of newsis watched for the purpose of ascertaining later news of the doomed vessel or the unfortunate passengers. The

have in themselves a sort of terror, and the more their meaning is considered the more horrible is the picture to those have not been among the victims. When from almost every point the words are dashed tion wrought by the angry elements, it is but natural that more latense teclings of pity and sorrow should pervade the masses, and that the anxiety to learn details of the disaster and the hope that the loss of life and property may be less than was at first sup-

THE CAMBRIA the latest intelligence received thus far will be found in the following telegraphic despatches and news reports :-

The Story of the Only Survivor.

posed, should be universal. In regard to

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1870. Late on Wednesday evening word feached Lonlonderry. Ireland, that the steamship Cambria, Captain Carnaban, of the Anchor line, which left New York on the 8th inst, for Glasgow, had been wrecked off the coast of Donegal. The information was brought to that city by the only survivor, John McGartland, a steerage passenger by the ill-rated vessel. The intelligence was at first orsbehoved, notwithstanding the vessel was overdue, but it has since been confirmed by a multitude of telegrams to the agen's, the press and the friends of the passen-

The telegraph lines throughout Ireland have been sadly disarranged by recent storms, and the following despatch summarizing

MR. M'GARTLAND'S NARRATIVE

nas just gotten through from Londonderry:—
The voyage from New York was generally fortunate, notwithstanding that unpleasant weather prevailed most of the time, until the night of Wednes day, October 19, between ten and eleven o'clock The Cambria was then under sail and steaming rapidly. Suddenly, when all was apparently coinci well, she struck on Mistraline Island, a small rocky island ten miles west of Donegal and thirty mile west of Londonderry.

THE VESSEL INSTANCLY BEGAN TO FILL through the large holes stove in the bottom, and the ires were soon extinguished. It became evident that the steamer was hopelessly lost, and the efforts were therefore directed to save the lives of the passengers, who were massed upon deck, and four boats, crowded with passengers, were launched and put off from the steamer. Mr. McGartland entered one of these and he saw no more of the ship or the other boats. The weather was very heavy and he and that he is

Almost instantly upon getting into the boat it apsized and he lost consciousness. Upon reviving he found himself in the sea, but grasping the gun wale of the boat, which had righted, he succeeded in getting in the boat a second time, and found therein the dead body of a tady dressed in black silk. Mr. McGartland was tossed about many hours, when he was picked up by the Enterprise, Captain Gillespie, who cruised about the scene of the disas ter for a long time in the hope of saving life and

Mr. McGartland says that almost at the very time of the disaster the passengers and crew were congratulating themselves on a tempestuous voyage nearly finished, and rejoicing in the fact that in

they would land at Moville. There were certainly 180 souls on board and perhaps more.

A Fruitless Search on the Ocean.

LONDONDERKY, Oct. 21-Midnight. Vessels just returning from the scene of the Cambris disaster in the North Channel report that they discovered only a lot of broken spars and a few Nothing has yet been heard of

THE THREE SMALL BOATS

which put out from the Cambria when she struck. Hope for their safety has not been entirely abanboned; but McGartiand reports that a wind little short of a hurricane prevailed at the time, which it would be miraculous for such small craft to wea-

Still Later, but No Cheering News. LONDONDERRY, Oct. 22, 1870. A careful examination of the coasts and water

for miles around the scene of the Cambria disaster

by river steamers fails to discover any traces of the missing boats from the Cambria. From the above it must be concluded that ALL HOPE IS GONE, and that the steerage passenger, McGartland, is the only one left to tell the tale, and that nearly two hundred souls have been sent suddenly before their Maker, snatched from their earthly cerements at a

moment when their human possessors were almost within sight of home. The vessel left here on the 8th inst., as above men

tioned, baving on board the following

The vessel left here on the 8th inst., as above mentioned, having on board the following

Passengers.

Cabin—Leon Heuman, Samuel Kronheim, A. L. Holland, James Hagne and wife, Joseph Clark, Colonel Hayden, wife and chuld; General Davies, James Purse, wife and two children; General Wittow, Heinrich Zimmerman, George Widlang, James Smith and wife, Jessie Greenthe, Miss Am Steers, Eliza Kattle, Mrs. George Hill, Miss E. H. Pusey, William Bingham, Jr., wife and two children; Mrs. Peoplet, John Hobson and wife, Mrs. A. Pell and child, J. R. Nievenkamp, L. J. J. Nievenkamp, Mrs. A. Weir.

Intermediate—William Hill and child, Henry Wollman, Harriet McCreedy, Mary Adams, Agnes Burr, James Baird, S. D. Growy and wife, Mathew Mowel, Robert Patton, L. Gifman, Mrs. Eastale, Mrs. Young, James Rooch, Mrs. J. Rustron, Mrs. Reminton, Albert Hudson.

Nierenge—Lattek Meerich. Susan McCambridge John Lynch, Bridget Thormon, Mary Gunn, Margarate Foyle, Arthur McCoy, Annile Emart, H. G. Shell, wife and four children; isabeils Allen and huland, Hubert Coker, Felix Cassidy, Paniel McAlister, Robert Ellout, William Ellot, Michael Finnerty, John McGartland, M. Toffauy, Ch. Pedersen, Archibate Montgomery, William Binsen, Aug. Jansen. John Fieming, Ann O'Nell, Ellen Lemon, John Marsmson, James Montgomery, William Bills, P. Dobrott, James Croson, Wencel Cobbert, Ingh Low. Bart, H. General Sedgwick did not Stephen William Polis, Andrew Biddle, Mary A. Bennimond, John Marsmson, James Montgomery, William Polis, R. P. Dobrott, James Croson, Wencel Cobbert, Ingh Low. Bennimond, John Marsmson, James Montgomery, William Polis, Andrew Biddle, Mary A. Bennimond, John Marshall, William Encick, John Polis, James Croson, Wencel Cobbert, Ingh Low. Bennimond, John Marshall, William Encick, John Polis, James Croson, Wencel Cobbert, Ingh Low. Bennimond, John Marshall, William Encick, John Polis, James Croson, Wencel Cobbert, Ingh Low. Bennimond, John Marshall, William Encick, Bright Marshall, William Bennimond, John Marshall, William Bennimond, John Marsh

been agreed upon in order that the elections may Proceed.

Clark, Agnes Boyd, W. Dunton, H. Ruhe, Aug. Johnson, James Klown, James Miller.

Cabin, 43; intermediate, 18; steerage, 67—total, 123. The crew numbered about sixty men, making all

told about 194 passengers on board.

Prorument among the passengers was General Davies and family, of Chicago; Colonel Hayden and family, of Keokuk, lows, and Miss Steers, a young lady in business in New York, who has passed over the Atlantic thirteen times by the Anchor line of steamships; also Mr. William Bingham, Jr., a well known cutzen of Pittsburg, Pa.

THE SHIP'S OFFICERS. The following is the list of the officers of the

amoria;—
Captain—George Carnaghan,
First Officer—Mr. Johnstone,
Second Officer—Mr. Mackay,
Therd Officer—Mr. Reid,
First Engineer—Alexander Sinciair,
Surgeon—Dr. James W. Flemington,
Chief Steward—Hugh McKinlay. THE CARGO

consisted of 40,802 bushels of wheat, 2,488 barrels of flour, 300 bales of cotion, 1,393 boxes of cheese. 28 bags of seed, 153 barrels of fish oil, 250 barrels of apples, 4,000 staves, 25 boxes of extracts, 35 sewing machines, co cases maizena and sundry other packages, valued in all at about \$140,000.

CAPTAIN CARNAGRAN. the commander of the vessel, was universally known as an able and trastworthy seaman, a kind and considerate officer, and a man possess domitable courage. His intrepidity has been proved of this same ship on a former voyage across the Atlantic when the propeller having become loose and endangering greatly the safety of the ship, he was lowered into the sea and with chains he so secured the propeller as to enable him to sail the vesses

The esteem which he invariably engendered has on several occasions been handsomely and appropriately testified to by those who had sailed with him and on the day on which he last sailed from this port he received a costly testimonial of silver plate from the passengers and friends who had been with him on former voyages. It is safe to conclude that everything which numan skill could do to avoid the accident was done by Captain Carnaghan and that he was the last to leave the fated vessel.

In this connection a brief DESCRIPTION OF THE CAMBRIA. as reported to the Board of Underwriters by Mr. Charles H. flaswell, marine engineer, by whom the ship was surveyed on May 28, 1869, will be found or interest. The report of Mr. Haswell shows as fol

lows:-Steamship Cambria; route, New York to Glasgow ! owners, Anchor Line: class, one: rate, Alb : security and provisions against fire, good. Memoranda-Top and forecastle, mess rooms and cabin on deck; loads deen: a well built vessel, capable of any service; risk of fire and navigation increased by steam; fire and bilge pump in lower hold. Built in Giasgow, 1869; length on deck, 324 feet 6 mehes; breadth o beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet; draught of water at load line, 21 feet; has two decks; tonnage, 2.140 tons; hull of wrought iron plates; frames o double angle iron; vertical direct acting engine; two cylinders, each of 48 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet 6 inches; effective horse power of engines, 750 horses; propeller of cast iron; two tubular bollers, built in 1869, one independent steam fire and bilge pump; has six water tight bulkheads; ship rigged; builders of hull and machinery, Messrs.

Robert Duncan & Co., Glasgow. Drift Wreck and Cargo from the Cambria.

GREENOCK, Oct. 22, 1870. Captain Chennowith, of the steamer Ross, which arrived at this port to-day, reports having passed through much wrecked matter off the northern coast of ireland. Among the debris were portions of the cargo of the Cambria and fragments of he

small boats. The Loss of the New Orleans Steamer Mariposa-Further Particulars.

Mariposa—Further Particulars.
In regard to the Mariposa, the loss of which was chronicled in the HERALD of yesterday, but few adittional particulars have been received. Messrs. H. B. Cromwell & Co., her owners, received the following despatch yesterday morning from the agent of the line at New Orleans

the line at New Orleans:—

The particulars of the loss of the Mariposa, telegraphed you this morning, I obtained from Captain Henry, of the Mississippi, who received the information from captain Doane. I infer that the stern was on the beach. Cannot now give any further particulars, except that quantities of wreck matter, such as spars, cabin furniture, deck houses and a stateroom door, with plate on it, marked No. 2, were found on the beach.

The following is a list of the OFFICERS AND CREW of the steamer Mariposa:—

Commander—Captain J. Willetts.

Chief office:—Hobart, formerly captain of steamer Et Cld.

Second Officer—R. C. Donney.

Quartermaster—John Grant.

Quartermaster—John Grant. Assistant Quartermaster—Thomas Waterson. Sadmen—Henry Irvin, Samuel Cloyd, Adolph Power, Alfred Sholten, Brown Riley, Joseph Reilen and

ter, Alfred Sholten, Brown Ruey, Joseph Action John Ellison. Engineers.—Chief, S. Crolius; first assisiant, Alex. Grant; second assistant, J. H. Crolius. Oilers.—William Durant, James Mulligan, Michael

Otters—William Durant, James Mulligan, Michael Whalen.

Firemen—Daniel Donegan, C. Conklin, Michael Grant, Patrick Finarty, Robert Collins, James McManus, Farret Poyor, Morris Clary and three other firemen—names unknown. fremen-names unknown. Smith.
Cooks-Chief, John Marshall; Second, William

irayson.

Pantrymen—Henry Cammack, William Keogh, iames Donahue.

Stewardess—Agnes Nielt. DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL. The propeller Mariposa was built in New York during the years 1863-64, for the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company, the directors of which afterwards disposed of her to Messrs. H. B. Cromwell & Co., who in a short time put the vessel on the route hence to New Orleans. completed Charles H. Haswell, Surveyor of Steam ships for the Board of Underwriters, completed his machinery, and made the following report:- "New York, June 30, 1864, Steamship Mariposa, Route ---owners, Pacific Mail Steamship Company; class four; A13; security and provisions against fire good; memoranda, three water-tight bulkheads; mess houses on deck; a very well built vessel and capable of any service. Built in New York 1864length on deck, 211 teet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 24 feet; draft of water at load time, 15 feet. Hull of live oak, white oak, chestnut and locust; square fastened with copper and treenails; floors moulded 15 inches; sided 12 to 15 inches and frames apart at centres 30 inches; double fron straps about frames 4 by ¾ menes; vessel coppered. Has vertical direct acting engine; one cylinder of 50 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet 6 Inches; diameter of propeller, 13 feet 6 inches; material of propeller, brass; has two tubular boilers, bunkers of iron, on independent steam, fire and blige pump; has valves to all openings in bottom; has three water-tight

Builders of hull, Messrs, Webb & Bell: builders of machinery, Novelty Iron Works. In June of 1868, when the Marinosa was on a Southern route, another inspection of this vessel was made by the underwriter's engineer, of which the following are the essential points:-"Class four:

bulkheads, brigantine rigged; tonnage, 1,167 tons.

The following brief despatch announces another addition to the list of disasters resulting from the

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1870. The iron ship Hecuba, Captain Walker, which left Calcutta on the 1st of July last for New York, with a general cargo and £80,000 sterling, foundered on a sunken rock in Struys Eay, on the 13th of Septem-

It was erroneously reported yesterday that the steamship General Sedgwick was overdue at

per. No further particulars have been received.

this port from Gaiveston. Her owners, Messrs. C. H. Mallory & Co., were not more astonished at this announcement than the public, and to them the statement was an incomprehensible one at the time, as the vessel was not overdue, having been reported loading at Key West on the 15th Inst. by the steamship Catharine Winting, another of their Gaiveston versels. The General Sedgwick did not saft from Key West until the 16th inst., and therefore was to due here until the after oon of yesterday. See ar